

II. On New Genera and Species of Longicorn Coleoptera.
Part IV. By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, Esq., F.L.S., &c.

As descriptions of many of Mr. Wallace's Aru Longicorns are contained in the present Part, it may be, perhaps, interesting to make a few remarks on his general collection of *Coleoptera* from that island, including the adjacent one of Key. The first glance at once showed a complete dissimilarity of forms to those we are accustomed to see from Australia: group after group marked its Indian island character, and it was only after a close inspection that here and there an Australian form might be noticed.

Premising that I have only attempted a very slight sketch, as there were too many unpublished forms to allow of going into many details, I commence with the *Cicindelidæ*. This family was represented by *Tricondyla*, and *Therates*, no true *Cicindela* being present. *Carabidæ* were few in number, and belonged chiefly to *Lebia* and its allies. *Staphylinidæ* were also few, and not remarkable.

Nothing has struck me so much in all Mr. Wallace's "island" collections as the paucity of *Lamellicornes*. There are generally a few individuals of the cosmopolite *Onthophagus* and *Oryctes*, and perhaps some eight or ten *Cetoniadæ*, but rarely more than two or three examples of each. *Anoplognathus*, *Phyllotocus*, *Diphucephala*, *Liparctrus*, and other common Australian genera of this order, are wholly wanting.

Of the *Malacoderms* there were upwards of forty species, all rather small, and none particularly striking. The *Cleridæ* were entirely represented by *Stigmatium* and *Ommadius*, genera very abundant in the Indian Archipelago.

Three or four species of *Chrysodema*, gems even amongst the *Buprestidæ*, *Melanophila*, *Agrilus*, *Trachys*, and one *Melobasis*, comprised the whole of the family from Aru; not a single *Castiarina*, or any of its allies, so common in the very poorest Australian collections. *Elateridæ* were fairly represented, and had two or three curious forms among them.

The number of *Melasomes* appears to be very limited in the Indian islands; the Aru collection contained two or three obscure species of *Opatrum*, and few of the other *Heteromera* were common. *Mordella*, the most abundant genus, had six species; and of

Amarygmus, extending from Australia to Java, and even India, there were three or four.

Anthribidæ, the most characteristic group of the Indian Archipelago, seem to abound in Aru, there being not less than twenty-four species in the collection; it will be recollected that the *Ecelomerus bifasciatus*, Hope, is almost the only species of this family which we obtain from Australia. *Brentidæ*, too, were tolerably numerous; ten very interesting species being present. The common Australian genus *Belus* was represented by a single individual, which I believe is new. Among the *Curculionidæ*, *Alcides* was the most numerous in species; *Orthorhynchus* appeared to be common in Aru as in Australia, although the number of specimens was small; *Mecopus* was also frequent. Of the splendid Papuan *Eupholi* there were only two species, one of which, from Key, was new; they are probably excessively local.

The most abundant of the Australian longicorn genera, whether in species or in individuals, *Phoracantha*, was represented by a single specimen of *P. biguttata*, Don.; another longicorn also common to both countries was *Monohammus holotephrus*, Bois. Of other hitherto purely Australian genera belonging to this great order (of which there were 109 species in the collection), *Penthea* and *Symphyletes* alone were represented—that is, if the *Zygocera* published by Mr. Thomson be a true species of that genus: on the other hand, there was a considerable accession of species to many Indian forms, e. g. *Merionæda*, *Iolea*, *Driopea*, *Cacia*, *Gyaritus*, *Phlyarus*, *Cereopsius*, *Praonetha*, *Ropica*, &c. Of the Papuan *Tmesisternus* there was not less than twenty species. Among other described species belonging to this order were *Monohammus scabrosus*, Ol.; *Macrotoma Luzonica*, F.; *Callichroma Dorycus*, Bois.; *Clytus glaucinus*, Bois.; *C. Australis*, Bois.; *Cylindrepomus nigro-fasciatus*, Bois.; *Cacia Vanikorensis*, Bois.; *Glenea viridiotata*, Bl.; and several *Tmesisterni*,* including the splendid *Sphingnotus mirabilis*, Bois. By far, however, the finest insect in the collection was a noble *Batocera*, which, with its antennæ, was not less than ten inches in length; this has been most worthily dedicated to Mr. Wallace.

There were five *Endomychidæ*, a family which is not, as yet, known to occur in Australia.

* My genus *Arrhenotus* (*ante*, vol. iv. p. 242), proposed on the supposition of *Sphingnotus mirabilis* being a true *Tmesisternus*, the only one with which I was then acquainted, being erroneous, *Arrhenotus* must be cancelled, and its species, *Wallacei*, be referred to *Tmesisternus*.

Finally, among the *Phytophaga*, *Coptocycla* was the most conspicuous genus, the Australian *Paropsia* not being represented.

This is not the place to enter into any details not connected with Entomology, but I cannot avoid expressing my conviction that the debateable ground between the Indian and Australian Faunas will be the northern or tropical portion of Australia itself, New Guinea belonging zoologically to the Indian Archipelago, to which it is closely connected through the Amboynas and the islands on its western coast; its almost equatorial position, too, favouring the probability of its productions being more analogous to those of the torrid zone than to those of the temperate regions of Australia. In accordance with this view we should expect to find many Indian forms in Northern Australia, and to some extent we already know this to be the case.

Amongst the many new species described in the present Part, I have had very reluctantly to propose several new genera, but in accordance with what appears to be the modern view of considering every primary group of species a genus, this was unavoidable. The characters upon which they are founded may be often considered very slight, but putting aside the fact that many of the specimens were unique, or from their rarity too valuable to be injured by dissection, it still appears to me that any attempt to assume a monographic completeness at present is premature in the face of a constant succession of new species. Without dwelling on this point, except to suggest whether, after all, the importance of generic characters is not somewhat overrated, considering the various modifications to which they are subject, and which in many cases deprive them of all force, it is evident from the vast accumulation of undescribed species in our collections that if they are ever to receive names (in our time at least), and without which no progress, so far as they are concerned, can be made, we must be satisfied to see them accompanied by comparatively slight descriptions; but unless we consider minute analyses of individual forms to be the Alpha and Omega of Entomology, this is not much to be regretted. Long descriptions are practically an evil, however much we may admire the ability of the describer.

Mallodon figuratum.

M. piceus; prothorace lato, depresso, marginibus crenatis, disco minutissime punctato, figurâ bi-triangulari politâ medio, fasciâque basin versus, exceptis; scutello punctato, mar-

gine lævi; elytris intricato-impressis; pedibus rugoso-punctatis, femoribus tibiisque armatis.

Australia (Sydney).

Pitchy, paler toward the end of the elytra; head, mandibles and first four or five basal joints of the antennæ coarsely punctured; prothorax broad, depressed, irregularly crenate at the sides, minutely but closely punctured, the disc having a raised triangular coarsely punctured polished patch, which is united to its fellow at the inner basal angle, a slight stem connecting it below with a scroll which runs along at the base, and is reflected upwards at the sides; scutellum finely punctured, the posterior margin smooth; elytra with intricate impressions as if worm-eaten; legs roughly punctured; thighs beneath and tibiæ externally armed with small spines.

Length 25 lines.

The figure on the prothorax, like the leaf of the Bauhinia, and the heraldic scroll beneath, will at once distinguish this *Mallodon*.

Mallodon fulvipenne.

M. brunneum, nitidum; elytris fulvo-testaceis, vermiculato-impressis, marginibus elevatis.

Aru.

Mas.—Capite mandibulisque peramplis; prothorace antice latiore.

Fœm.—Cap. mand. parvis; proth. postice latiore.

Reddish brown, shining; head very coarsely punctured, a deep impression between the eyes; prothorax nearly impunctate, the sides almost entire, the posterior angle in the female produced and hollowed out above; elytra pale fulvous, with shallow but rather coarse, confluent impressions, sutural and external margins with a narrow raised border; tips of the mandibles and claws dark brown.

Length (♂) 22 lines; (♀) 12 lines.

This and *Macrotoma Luzonica*, F., were the only *Prionidæ* in Mr. Wallace's Aru collection.

Macrotoma gemella.

M. castaneo-fusca; prothorace confertim punctato, lateribus discoque plagis vermiculato-rugosis; elytris testaceo-brunneis; scutello marginato, lævi, lateribus punctatis.

Australia (prope Sydney).

Dark chesnut brown; head, between the eyes, with coarse scattered punctures; prothorax transverse, narrowed and somewhat rounded anteriorly, the sides crenated, finely and closely punctured, two roundish patches on the disc meeting at the median line, and three others of irregular form at the side, corrugated as if worm-eaten; scutellum pentagonal, with a smooth raised border; elytra testaceous brown, with very numerous and intricate shallow impressions and points; femora and tibiæ armed with a double row of spines beneath; under surface finely punctured, except the posterior margins of the abdominal segments, the second, third and fourth with an impressed spot at the side.

Length 26 lines.

Very near *M. pallens*, Bl., MS.? but there the prothorax is uniformly punctured.

Lissonotus Shepherdii.

L. ater, nitidus; elytris truncatis, angulo suturali integro, exteriori in spinâ productis, fasciâ ante medium interruptâ, coccineâ.

Para.

Closely resembles *L. equestris*, but the fascia does not extend to the suture, nor is the sutural angle rounded; the spine is also more produced.

Length 7 lines.

Dedicated to our Secretary, to whose indefatigable attention the Society is deeply indebted.

Caragenia sericata.

C. fulvo-miniacea, sericeo-pubescens; prothorace rugoso, tuberculis duobus nigris disco instructis; elytris postice nigrescentibus emarginatis apiculatis; femoribus intermediis posticisque spinosis.

Para.

Fulvous red, with a silky pubescence, prothorax rugose, with two black tubercles on its disc, and a short lateral spine; elytra rather long, having a blackish tint posteriorly, and an elevated line from the humeral angle to the long apical spine, another line towards the suture, commencing beyond the middle but not continued to the apex; mesosternum and abdomen beneath with a drab-coloured silky pubescence; intermediate and posterior femora armed with a strong spine.

Length 10 lines.

NYSSICUS.

Head short, broader in front; eyes large, reniform; maxillary palpi larger than the labial, the two last joints obconic; antennæ long, the third to the sixth or seventh joints strongly spined at the apex; prothorax unequal, the sides armed; elytra elongate, biapiculate; legs long; femora clavate, unarmed.

This genus bears the MS. name of *Holacanthus*, Blanch., in some collections; but that word has been long ago used for a genus of fishes. It is chiefly distinguished from *Eburia* by its long maxillary palpi, and clavate femora. The type is *N. quadriguttatus*, Ol.

EROSHEMA.

Head slightly produced in front; eyes rather large, reniform; antennæ shorter than the body, stout, hairy towards the base, the joints (except the second) sub-equal, dilated on one side; palpi short, the last joint subcylindrical, truncate; external maxillary lobe produced and rounded at the end; prothorax constricted almost into a neck anteriorly, its side with a stout tooth, the disc unequal; elytra parallel, depressed; legs short, last tarsal joint small.

The place of this very remarkable genus is, I think, near *Pteroplatus*, from which it differs in the palpi, constricted prothorax, head, &c.

Eroschema Poweri. (Pl. II. fig. 2.)

E. hirsuta, atra, infra nitida; prothorace maculis duabus rubris; elytris rubris, quadricarinatis, interstitiis punctatis; antennis articulis quinque basalibus barbatis.

Australia (Sydney).

Black, clothed above with dense short half erect hairs, beneath smooth and shining; prothorax with a smooth spot at the anterior margin, and another behind, and with the elytra orange red, the latter having each a sutural and three other raised lines, the interstices thickly punctured; legs very hairy.

Length 5 lines.

I have the pleasure of dedicating this to John A. Power, Esq., M. D., so well known as the discoverer of a vast number of our native insects, and to whose kindness there are few British collectors who are not indebted for some of their rarest specimens.

Didymocantha cylindricollis.

D. angusta, brunnea, hirtis fulvidis vestita; prothorace cylindrico, antice constricto.

Australia (Moreton Bay).

Narrow, reddish-brown, rather sparingly clothed with coarse stiff fulvous hairs, more densely on the scutellum; prothorax long, cylindrical, but suddenly contracted anteriorly; palpi and mandibles pitchy.

Length 6 lines.

TRICHOMESIA.

Head rather narrow and elongate anteriorly; mandibles short; labrum small; eyes slightly emarginate; palpi with the terminal joint oblong-ovate, obtuse; antennæ distant, robust, not longer than the body, the joints (second except) subequal; thorax convex, equal in length and breadth, narrower before; elytra rather depressed; legs short.

A genus which I think should be placed near *Uracanthus*. Mr. Newman, to whom I have dedicated it, informs me that in his MS. it bears the name of *Callidium digramma*.

Trichomesia Newmani.

T. nigra; elytris, palpis, pedibusque castaneis, illis lineâ albohirsutâ versus suturam ornatis.

Australia (Victoria).

Dull black; prothorax with a line of whitish hairs on each side, and another beneath it, which is continuous with one on the mesosternum; elytra, palpi and legs pale chestnut, the former with a broad stripe of whitish hairs on each, extending from the base to near the apex, and parallel to but not touching the suture, which is dark brown; under surface paler with whitish hairs, which are more dense on the sides of the abdominal segments.

Length 5 lines.

SEBASMIA.

Head porrect, small; eyes large, reniform; antennæ of moderate length, the basal joints nodulose, the fourth shortest (second excepted), the terminal notched; prothorax rugose, elongated, narrowed anteriorly; elytra rather large; legs short.

Closely allied to *Cerambyx*, from which it differs principally in habit, comparatively large elytra, and short feet, particularly of the tibiæ. The palpi were absent in the only specimen I have seen.

Sebasmia Templetoni.

S. picea, supra hirtis fulvis sub-sericeis tecta.
Ceylon.

Pitchy black, densely clothed above with fulvous yellow, somewhat silky hairs; prothorax irregularly corrugated; eyes and antennæ dark brown, the latter with the two first joints and face with a rusty yellowish pubescence; body beneath, femora and tibiæ pitchy; tarsi and under part of the meso-femora covered with pale rusty hairs; mesosternal process bilobed, on the sides of the mesosternum especially, and about the mouth are several long slender hairs.

Length 14 lines.

I have dedicated this, one of the finest Ceylonese insects, to R. Templeton, Esq.

Cerambyx venustus.

C. elongatus, piceo-brunneus, hirtis cinnamomeis dense vestitus; prothorace mutico, antice angustiore, transversim corrugato; elytris apice truncatis, suturâ in spinâ minutâ productis; antennis maris longissimis.

Ceylon.

Elongate, pitchy brown, densely covered with short thickish cinnamon-coloured hairs; eyes and apex of mandibles dark brown; prothorax unarmed, narrowed in front, coarsely and transversely corrugated; elytra truncate, with the suture produced into a short spine; antennæ of the male very long, the fifth and sixth joints spined at the tip.

Length 26 lines.

This very fine species is not uncommon in collections.

Cerambyx vernicosus.

C. niger nitidus, pube sericante pallide-griseo sparsim indutus; prothorace mutico, ampliato, rugoso, basin versus angustiore; elytris apice sub-bispinosis.

Ceylon.

Brownish or pitchy black, with a sparse, silky, pale greyish pubescence; prothorax unarmed, full and rounded, transversely rugose, narrower or constricted behind; elytra gradually diminishing from the shoulders to the apex, which is truncate, with a small tooth at each angle.

Length 14 lines.

Cerambyx versutus.

C. brunneus; capite prothoraceque fuscis, hoc irregulariter corrugato utrinque fortiter spinoso; elytris apice bidentatis; antennis pedibusque rufis.

Ceylon.

Reddish brown; head and prothorax dark brown, the latter irregularly corrugated with a strong spine on each side; elytra with two small teeth at the apex of each; legs and antennæ rufous brown; body beneath with a sparse silvery pubescence.

Length 12 lines.

Nearly allied to *C. consocius*, but the prothorax is transverse, irregularly and more finely corrugated, elytra larger and less strongly toothed at the apex, &c. *C. humeralis*, White, is also a closely-allied species.

Cerambyx consocius.

C. brunneus; prothorace angustato sub-transverse-corrugato, utrinque obtuse-dentato, elytris apice bispinosis; corpore subtus sericeo-pubescente; antennis pedibusque rufis.

Ceylon.

Reddish brown; prothorax narrow, deeply and nearly transversely corrugated, with an obtuse tooth on each side at about the middle; elytra widest at the base, the apex of each with two strong spines; antennæ and legs rufous brown; under surface with a sparse silvery pubescence.

Length 13 lines.

Cerambyx macilentus.

C. attenuatus, obscure piceo-fuscus pube grisescente indutus; prothorace mutico, corrugato; elytris obsolete punctatis, apice bispinosis, spinâ exteriori divaricatâ; antennis nodulosis.

Ceylon.

Attenuate, dull pitchy brown, with a slight greyish pubescence; prothorax narrowed in front, unarmed and rather finely corrugated; elytra obsoletely punctate, tapering from the base, with a broad slightly elevated somewhat oblique ridge, the apex bispinous, the outer spine strongly divaricate; antennæ nearly twice the length of the body, the four or five basal joints nodulose; legs moderate.

Length 13 lines.

A very distinct species of which I have only seen the male.

Cerambyx demissus.

C. sub-angustatus, fuscus, griseo-pilosus; prothorace mutico, plicato; elytris apice sub-truncatis.

India (Benares).

Rather narrow, dark browu, sparingly covered with greyish hairs, which are longer and slightly curved on the elytra, particularly the basal portion; prothorax unarined, sub-transversely plicate; elytra somewhat truncate at the apex; antennæ moderate.

Length 6 lines.

Nearly allied to *C. egenus*, but the thorax is proportionably longer, more regularly plicate, elytra shorter, &c.

Hesthesis mærens.

H. niger; prothorace margine antico elytrisque maculâ apicali stramineis, his testaceo-olivaceis; abdomine supra segmento primo tertioque flavo-marginata; femoribus ferrugineis.

Sydney.

Black, space between the eyes, anterior border of the prothorax, and small spot at the apex of each elytra, dull straw colour, the latter testaceous olive, darker exteriorly; abdomen with a band across the first segment, and margin of the third above, bright yellow beneath, the first segment covered with a white silky pubescence; thighs ferruginous.

Length 8 lines.

I have not seen Mr. Newman's *H. bizonatus*; his description is too short to be of any use, but it differs from this species in the ferruginous base of its antennæ.

OXYLYMMA.

Head prolonged into a snout; eyes round, prominent, nearly entire, distant below; antennæ short, filiform, the fourth joint as long as the fifth, the third twice their length, the rest shorter; prothorax smooth, narrower in front; elytra short, depressed, each gradually narrowing to a point; femora stout, clavate; tibiæ lengthened; tarsi short, the first joint of the posterior not greatly exceeding the second in length.

The affinity of this genus is with certain small insects confined apparently to the Valley of the Amazons, which Mr. White has placed in *Rhinotragus*, and to which he also refers *Oregostoma*. It

appears to me, however, that these (*R. notabilis*, *molorchoides*, *trilineatus*, &c.) form a distinct group; essentially distinguished from both *Rhinotragus* and *Oregostoma* by their slender form, large eyes nearly or quite meeting below, antennæ, and greater length of the first joint of the posterior tarsi. For this group I propose the name of *Agaoe*, and *Oxylymma* will differ from it in its more robust form, eyes, antennæ, elytra and legs.

Oxylymma lepida. (Pl. II. fig. 3.)

O. flava, occipite, oculis, antennis basi, humeris, fasciisque duabus elytrorum, atris.

Para.

Sulphur-yellow, eyes, top of the head, except a yellow spot between the eyes, band above the lip, and tips of the mandibles, black; prothorax smooth and polished, of a rather darker yellow; elytra thickly punctured, the shoulders, a band at the middle, and the apices, black; antennæ with the first joint, ring round the second, line along the third, fourth and fifth, and apices of the three last, black; legs with a line along the tibiæ, and extremity of the last tarsal joint and claws, black; beneath pale yellow, a broad band on the mesosternum, and two last abdominal segments, black.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

It will, perhaps, be as well to observe, that throughout these papers all Mr. Bates's important acquisitions are marked Para—the province, not the city, my earlier sets of this gentleman's collections having been unfortunately put away without noting the precise localities from which they were derived, but I hope eventually to supply the omission.

THRANIUS.

Head short; labrum very small; mandibles stout; eyes lateral, large round, scarcely emarginate; palpi rather short, the terminal joint ovate, somewhat inflated; antennæ short, filiform, the joints cylindrical, the third longest; prothorax equal at the sides, gibbous above; elytra narrow, flat, scarcely covering the abdomen; legs short, slender; femora not clavate; tarsi with the first joint longest.

A genus allied to *Stenopterus*, but differing in the round eye, filiform antennæ, palpi, &c. &c.

Thranium gibbosus.

T. fuscus; elytris apice spinosis, fasciis tribus ferrugineis ornatis; antennarum articulis 8 et 9 albis; abdomine testaceo.

Ceylon.

Dark brown; prothorax longitudinally gibbous; elytra ending in a short spine, and having three ferruginous bands, the first commencing at the shoulder and curving round the scutellum, the second also at about the middle, and the last across the apex; antennæ with the eighth and ninth joints white; abdomen testaceous.

Length 10 lines.

Thranium bimaculatus. (Pl. II. fig. 7.)

T. fuscus; elytris vix apiculatis, pallide brunneis, in medio ochraceo-bimaculatis; antennarum articulis 8, 9 et 10 ochraceis.

Malacca.

Dark brown, head and thorax sparingly pubescent, the latter thickly punctured, and slightly gibbous anteriorly; elytra long, narrow, not covering the abdomen, closely punctured, the apex scarcely apiculate, light yellowish brown, with a round ochre spot on the middle of each; antennæ with the eighth, ninth and tenth joints pale ochre; abdomen beneath reddish brown.

Length 10 lines.

Homalomelas zonatus.

H. ater, nitidus; prothorace margine posteriore, scutello, fasciâ pone medium apiceque elytrorum et corpore subtus (segmentis tribus ultimis abdominis exceptis) albis; elytris haud carinatis.

Ceylon.

Black, shining; posterior margin of the prothorax, scutellum, a somewhat oblique fascia behind the middle, and apex of the elytra, densely clothed with short white hairs, under surface with a white pubescence, except the space round the posterior coxa and three last abdominal segments.

Length 6 lines.

Closely resembling *H. gracilipes*, which, however, differs in many respects, particularly in the absence of the carinated elytra.

Stenoderus labiatus.

S. ater, capite (fronte occipiteque exceptis) elytris (nisi suturo) aurantiacis; pedibus fuscis.

Australia.

Black; head (except the crown and part between the antennæ) and elytra orange red, the latter having a broad patch of violet on nearly the whole length of the suture; legs brown.

Length 7 lines.

All the species of *Stenoderus* are homogeneous, except *S. grammicus*, *deustus* and *rectus* of Mr. Newman; these are so different, yet so closely allied to each other, that their separation as a distinct group is advisable. I propose for it, therefore, the name of *Syllitus*; technically it may be at once distinguished from *Stenoderus* by its large oblong entire eyes.

Tritocosmia rubea.

T. sub-miniata; capite prothoraceque rubro-brunneis; antennarum fasciculo nigro.

Nova Cambria Australis.

Rather a dull red, inclining to orange, the head and prothorax reddish brown, slightly shining and minutely corrugated; eyes and tips of the mandibles dark brown; brush of the antennæ black; under surface with a silvery pubescence.

Length 8 lines.

Callichroma trogoninum.

C. nigro-chalybeatum; prothorace bi-impresso; fronte, prothorace lateribus elytrisque vittâ longitudinali, viridi-aurulentis; antennis pedibusque chalybeatis; corpore subtus argenteo-sericante.

Ceylon.

Chalybeate black; front, sides of the prothorax (which in the male has two slightly impressed marks), and a broad longitudinal stripe on each elytra, golden green; epistome testaceous; antennæ and legs deep steel blue; under surface with a silken silvery pubescence.

Length 12 lines.

Callichroma Thomsoni.

C. attenuata, aureo-viridis; prothorace maculâ oblongâ medianâ et vittis duabus elytrorum—unâ suturali alterâ mar-

ginali—antennis pedibusque chalybeatis; pectore pube subargenteâ tecto.

Borneo.

Slender, rich golden green; prothorax with an oblong central spot; elytra with two long stripes, the one sutural, disappearing before the apex, the other marginal; antennæ and legs dark steel blue; under surface dull green, the breast somewhat silvery; palpi pitchy, annulated with testaceous.

Length 8 lines.

Dedicated to James Thomson, Esq., of Paris, the author of the *Archives Entomologiques*, and other useful and beautifully illustrated works.

COLLYRODES.

Head large, suddenly constricted and forming a very slender neck behind the eyes, which are prominent and deeply emarginate; palpi rather stout, the terminal joint obtuse; labrum and jaws small; antennæ filiform, shorter than the body, the joints (second excepted) subequal; thorax long, very slender anteriorly and constricted behind; elytra parallel, depressed; legs slender; femora thicker in the middle; tarsi short, the joints gradually broader to the third.

A very remarkable genus, resembling *Collyris* among the *Cicindelidæ*, and which there can be little hesitation, notwithstanding the eyes, in placing near *Pseudocephalus*, Newman. I have named the only species after the author of that *magnum opus*—the “Genera des Coléoptères.”

Collyrodes Lacordairei. (Pl. II. fig. 4.)

C. purpureo-violaceus; elytris viridi-atris, punctatis, pone medium singulis maculâ obliquâ apiceque albidis; antennis pedibusque testaceis.

Malacca.

Deep glossy purple violet; elytra greenish black, rather thickly punctured, with an oblique spot below the middle and apex of each, dull white; prothorax and whole body beneath smooth; antennæ and legs testaceous brown, the former somewhat darker at the base; pro- and mesosternum simple.

Length 6 lines.

Deuteromma mutica.

D. testacea; oculis nigris; prothorace mutico.

Ceylon.

Nearly allied to *D. testacea*, but narrower; the antennæ testaceous, not black, and the prothorax without the slightest trace of the lateral spine.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Obrium laterale.

O. brunneo-testaceum; prothorace lineâ laterali utrinque fuscâ; elytris postice latioribus fuscis, luteo-variegatis; antennis pedibusque testaceis.

Ceylon.

Brownish-testaceous; eyes and a stripe on each side of the prothorax dark brown, the latter elongate and narrowed behind; elytra dilated posteriorly, brown, varied with reddish-yellow blotches, one at the shoulder and extending obliquely on each side of the scutellum, a broad somewhat V-shaped band common to both at the middle, an oblong spot below, and another margining the apex; legs and antennæ testaceous.

Length 4 lines.

Obrium ibidionoides.

O. testaceum, nitidum; capite, prothorace, fasciâ latâ apicem versus, fusco-castaneis.

Australia (prope Sydney).

Pale testaceous, shining, antennæ and body beneath darker; head, prothorax, and a broad band, or rather patch, on the elytra near the apex, chesnut brown; prothorax nearly half the length of the elytra, narrower and somewhat constricted behind; antennæ rather shorter than the body.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Obrium? mcestum.

O. ? rubro-fuscum, validiusculum, confertim punctatum; oculis nigris, sub-integris; prothorace equali, lateribus rotundatis; pedibus sub-brevibus.

Ceylon.

Reddish-brown, deeply and thickly punctured (including the head); eyes black, rounded, slightly emarginate; prothorax nearly equal, the sides rounded; elytra nearly parallel, not much wider than the thorax, the apex simple; legs rather short; under surface dark brown.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Not a true *Obrium*, but with one greasy specimen only before me I am unwilling to propose a new genus.

Clytus ascendens.

C. angustatus; prothorace nigricante, sub-globoso, confertim punctulato; elytris atris, humero fasciisque duabus (unâ medianâ alterâ apicali) canis; lineâ basali arcuatâ alba.

Ceylon.

Narrow, but not elongate; prothorax greyish black, somewhat globose, thickly and finely punctured; elytra black, the shoulders, band on the middle, and another at the apex, pale cinereous, from about the middle of each elytron, and above the median band, ascend a narrow, curved, very distinct whitish line, which meets its fellow immediately below the scutellum; antennæ filiform, half the length of the body, the fourth and fifth joints slightly spinous at the extremity, the basal joint yellowish brown; legs slender, elongate, black.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The colours of this insect resemble those of *C. rusticus*.

Clytus Walkeri.

C. sub-angustus, cinereo-pubescentis; prothorace maculis duabus, elytris singulis tribus margine exteriore, atris; antennis muticis.

Ceylon.

Rather narrow, covered with cinereous hairs; prothorax oblong, elliptic, with two round black spots; elytra sub-truncated, with three large somewhat irregular black patches on the outer side of each, and extending to the margin, but not meeting at the suture, the first near the base, the second in the middle, and the last rather distant from the apex; antennæ nearly filiform, unarmed, shorter than the body.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Intermediate between *C. elongatulus* and the more typical forms. Dedicated to Francis Walker, Esq., F.L.S., &c.

Clytus Balyi.

C. subelongatus, fulvo-aureus; elytris, singulis, maculis tribus atris ornatis; antennis longis, setaceis; femoribus tibiisque posticis apice fuscis; mesosterno abdomineque pube flavo-argenteo-tectis.

India.

Rather narrow, covered with a rich dark golden yellow pube-

science, which on the mesosternum and abdomen verges on silvery; eyes, mandibles, and three spots on each elytron black; antennæ rather longer than the body, in the male setaceous, none of the joints spined; legs with femora and tibiæ brown at their tips.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Clytus assimilis, Hope, is the nearest ally of this pretty species, which I have named after Joseph S. Baly, Esq., author of a "Monograph of the *Hispidæ*," and the possessor of an unrivalled collection of *Phytophaga*.

Clytus Bowringii.

C. elongatus, olivaceo-cinereus; elytris lineâ lunari pone humeros et fasciis duabus medianis, nigris; antennis pedibusque gracillimis.

China (Hong Kong).

Narrow and elongate, with an olive greyish pubescence; prothorax oblong, swollen in the middle; elytra with a large lunar mark behind the shoulder, a black rather oblique fascia behind, and another broader one before the apex, black; antennæ slender, not quite the length of the body, the first and fourth joints acutely spined; legs dull testaceous, very slender and elongate, especially the posterior pair.

Length 5 lines.

Belonging to the *elongatulus* group. I have dedicated it to J. C. Bowring, Esq., who has most assiduously investigated the Entomology of the island of which it is a native.

Brachytria pulcherrima.

B. purpureo-rubra; prothorace lateribus fuscis; elytris vittâ laterali viridi-resplendente.

Australia (Moreton Bay).

Purplish red, furnished with many long scattered hairs; prothorax thickly punctured, with the sides brown; elytra narrower posteriorly; bicarinate with coarse confluent punctures, and having from the shoulders to near the apex a brilliant stripe of golden green, which, as it passes into the red, becomes purple and then violet; legs, antennæ and under surface brownish red; apex of the elytron fasciculate.

Length 7 lines.

This beautiful insect is unquestionably congeneric with *B. latibrosa*, Newm. I should have hesitated to unite it with *B. gulosa*, the type of the genus.

Oreodera cretifera.

O. fulvo-grisea; elytris lateribus albo-plagiatis; pedibus brunneo-variegatis.

Brasilia.

Fulvous grey; prothorax with three tubercles on the disc and one at the side; elytra tuberculate at the base, the external margin at about the middle with a large oblong chalky white patch; legs varied with brown; femora near the tips with a pale flexuous ring; epistome and palpi testaceous.

Length 7 lines.

Trypanidius geminus.

T. piceus, olivaceo-brunneus; prothorace convexo; elytris punctatis, basi granulatis, apice sub-truncatis, pone medium maculis duabus fuscis, approximatis.

Brasilia.

Rather short, pitchy, with an olive brown pubescence; prothorax convex, the lateral spine small, a line of impressed points along the posterior margin; elytra punctured, more thickly at the base, where there are also a few granulations, the apex slightly truncate, behind the middle two dark brown spots with a pale border closely approximate, beyond these and towards the outer margin a small patch of pale ochreous; beneath dull pitchy, the sides of the abdominal segments spotted with pale brown; antennæ of ♀ scarcely longer than the body; tarsi pale silky yellow.

Length 6 lines.

Ægomorphus remotus.

Æ. piceus, pube griseo-cervino tectus; prothorace trituberculato; elytris basi confertim punctatis, granulatis, apice spinosis.

Para.

Pitchy, with a greyish fawn-coloured pile; prothorax short, its disc trituberculate, the lateral spine at about the middle, a line of impressed points along the anterior margin, and a second line at the posterior; elytra rather depressed, much punctured and granulated at the base, the apex ending in a spine, below the middle near the suture a pitchy spot, and by the side a curved line of the same colour, having two or three patches connected with it; antennæ much longer than the body in ♀, reddish brown, darker at the extremities; tarsi brown, the last joint very long.

Length 8 lines.

The fore and intermediate legs of this species are unusually distant at their insertion.

Lasiopezus Whitei.

L. fusco-piceus, pubescens; elytris basi cristatis, cinereo-fuscoque variegatis, tertio apicali, maculâ medianâ irregulari, prothorace, mesosterno, abdominque segmentis tribus ultimis, albidis.

Natal.

Differs from *L. marmorator*, F., in the prothorax without the brown central patch, and the absence of the broad median band; the elytra are also less depressed. In several specimens of both species which I have examined these differences are constant.

Length 10 lines.

I have changed the old name of this genus, *Lasiodactylus* (Dj.) Blanch., into *Lasiopezus*, the former having been preoccupied (by Perty) for a genus of *Nitidulidæ*. This species, I need hardly say, I have dedicated to Mr. White, of the British Museum, to whom few Entomologists of the present day are not indebted for many valuable hints (too many sometimes, perhaps, to be always conveniently acknowledged), and who first pointed out to me the distinctive character of this species.

Polyrhaphis Jansoni.

P. latus, fulvescens; capite, antennarum articulis duabus basilibus, femoribus, tibiisque nigris.

Para.

Habit of *P. spinipennis*, Lap.; head, two first joints of the antennæ, thighs (except at the tips), tibiæ, end of the last tarsal joint, claws, and prosternum, black; prothorax and elytra with a fulvous pile; under surface paler; epistome dull yellow; tarsi covered with long golden yellow hairs.

Length 12 lines.

The prothorax has a strong straight acute spine on each side, and two smaller ones on its disc, as in *P. spinipennis*; the arrangement of the tubercles on the elytra is also nearly the same as in that species. Dedicated to the curator of the Society, to whose well-known skill and critical acumen I have been often deeply indebted.

Onychocerus albitarsis.

O. ater, grisescente-brunneoque variegatus; prothorace lateribus productis, disco trituberculato; antennis glabris tibiisque annulatis, tarsis albidis.

Brasilia.

Black, middle of the third antennal joint and base of the fourth, head, prothorax, except the three tubercles, base and posterior half of the elytra, middle of the tibiæ, and tarsi, greyish white; elytra with a double series of large black granulations, the middle and patch posteriorly reddish brown.

Length 6 lines.

The antennæ have no trace of the hairy fringe which forms so beautiful an appendage to the terminal joints of the other two well-known species; in the one described by Mr. Chabrillac, no mention is made of it. I am indebted for my specimen to Fred. Bond, Esq.

DYSTHÆTA.

Head rather narrow; eyes broadly emarginate; labrum large; mandibles obtuse; external maxillary lobe elongate; antennæ somewhat approximate, longer than body, setaceous, the third and fourth joints longest, the rest sub equal (second excepted); palpi elongate, the terminal joint obtuse; prothorax quadrate, irregular, the sides spined; elytra broadest at the shoulders, decreasing posteriorly; legs rather long, the tarsi not dilated, the first joint longest.

With no very salient characters, this genus is quite different in habit from any other with which I am acquainted. Its affinities are doubtful.

Dysthæta anomala. (Pl. II. fig. 6.)

D. pubescens, rufo-brunnea, albo-fuscoque variegata; elytris basi parce, apicem versus, remote punctatis.

Australia (Moreton Bay).

Pubescent, light reddish brown, varied with dark brown and a little white, in irregular lines shading into each other; on the prothorax these lines are longitudinal, two dark ones particularly on each side, and a paler one in the middle; on the elytra, which are sparingly punctured at the base and becoming even less so towards the apex, there are five series of transverse bands, more or less zig-zag, of which the middle one is formed like the letter W, with the anterior portion of it picked out with white; legs and under surface with a greyish pubescence; mesosternum bilobed posteriorly; elytra obliquely truncate at the apex.

Length 7 lines.

Zygocera MacLeayi.

Z. elongatus, piceus; prothorace gibboso, tuberculis duabus bifidis medio instructis; elytris albo-maculatis, basi tuberculatis, rude punctatis, apice obliquo-angulatis; tarsi albidis. Australia (Sydney).

Elongate, pitchy black; head with a white line round the eye; prothorax narrow, the disc with two elevated bifid tubercles, between which are two longitudinal white lines, the sides with a stout slightly projecting spine; elytra deeply and coarsely punctured, prominent at the shoulders, gradually decreasing to the apex, which is obliquely truncate, forming a sharp angle, but not spined, the base of each near the scutellum with a very elevated tubercle, and the whole surface with several small spots formed of white hairs scattered over it, but particularly below the tubercles and along the suture; antennæ with the upper joints annulated with white; legs with a greyish pile, which is nearly white on the tarsi, post-tibiæ darker at the end; mesosternum slightly produced anteriorly.

Length 11 lines.

Dedicated to W. S. MacLeay, Esq., of Sydney, author of "Horæ Entomologicæ," "Annulosa Javanica," &c.

Zygocera pentheoides.

Z. lata, picea, albo-irrorata; prothorace medio bituberculato lateribus fortiter productis; elytris basi sub-gibbosis, cristatis, humeris prominulis, rude punctatis, apice rotundatis; tarsi articulis primis duobus albis.

Australia (Swan River).

Broad and rather depressed, covered with small spots formed of white hairs, which on the middle of the elytra are somewhat confluent; a white line before and behind the eye; prothorax with two tubercles on the disc, the spine at the side strongly produced; elytra broad and projecting at the shoulders, the base slightly crested, the apex rounded, the whole coarsely punctured; tibiæ darker at the end, two first tarsal joints white; antennæ scarcely longer than the body; mesosternum strongly produced.

Length 9 lines.

British Museum.

Zygocera bifasciata.

Z. sub-depressa, pube griseo-fulvescente tecta; prothorace elytrisque maculis fasciisque fuscis ornatis, his tricarinatis, basi antice productis.

Australia (Sydney).

Rather depressed, with a greyish-yellow pile, spotted and striped with brown; front and cheeks with vertical, prothorax with transverse lines; the elytra with three raised lines, the two inner terminating in the sutural and outer spine respectively, the other confined to the basal half, not crested, but the base projecting forward between the shoulder and scutellum, with two bands, one before, the other behind the middle, and numerous small spots, those near the base having a shallow puncture in the centre; body beneath pitchy, pubescent on the sides; antennæ and legs dark brown, the latter with fulvous hairs; palpi testaceous; eyes black.

Length 8 lines.

Zygocera plumifera.

Z. picea, grisescente pubescens, fusco-maculata; prothorace trituberculato; elytris basi cristatis plumiferis; plagâ laterali pone medium maculisque fuscis.

Australia (Sydney).

Pitchy, with a greyish pubescence, varied with brown spots and lines; head with vertical stripes on the cheeks and a broad patch on the vertex, which is divided by an impressed line; prothorax with three tubercles nearly connected together, two transverse lines and a few spots anteriorly; elytra gibbous at the base, crested, the crest crowned with soft thick-set hairs, a lateral patch behind the middle and several spots scattered over the surface, those on the basal half with a coarse puncture in the centre of each; beneath pitchy, the sides pubescent, spotted; antennæ pitchy.

Length 6 lines.

Zygocera pumila.

Z. angustior, brunneo-picea, pube grisescente tecta; prothorace sub-tuberculato; elytris bicarinatis, basi elevatis, cristatis, punctato-maculatis.

Australia (Sydney).

Narrow, reddish pitchy, with a greyish pubescence; top of the head and prothorax with transverse, brown, more or less interrupted lines, the latter with a slight tubercle in the centre, lateral spine very short; elytra with two raised lines terminating in the apical spines, elevated at the base, with a slightly plumose crest, and having a few dispersed punctures, each in the centre of a chocolate-brown spot, a band of the same colour at the base between the two crests and across the scutellum; under surface

with a greyish pile, except the central part and last abdominal segment.

Length 5 lines.

Zygocera complexa.

Z. angustior, sub-depressa, fusco-castanea, lineis maculisque ochraceis pubescentibus induta; elytris tricarinatis, basi vix productis; antennis tibiisque brunneis.

Aru.

Narrow, depressed, dark chesnut brown, with lines and spots formed by short dull yellowish hairs; head with two broad lines in front, two narrower on the occiput, and an oblique one below the eye; prothorax with three transverse lines, the intermediate united to the others at the middle and sides; elytra nearly simple at the base, tricarinate, the sutural and outer carinæ terminating in spines at the apex, with an intricate series of markings, among which three irregular fasciæ may be distinguished—one before the middle, one beyond it, and the third near the apex; antennæ and tibiæ reddish-brown; palpi dark brown, the joints yellow at the tips.

Length 5 lines.

Rather narrower and more depressed than the other species, the spine at the side smaller, and no crest at the base of the elytron, which is slightly produced anteriorly, as in *Z. bifasciata*.

Zygocera barbicornis.

Z. piceo-brunnea, griseo-pubescentis; elytris punctato-striatis, basi simplicibus, maculâ subocellatâ ornatis; antennis articulis primis sextis infra barbatis.

Australia (Moreton Bay).

Light pitchy brown, more or less varied with greyish hairs; prothorax rather narrow, with the lateral spine short and broad; elytra coarsely striato-punctate, with a dark subocellated spot on the lower half, near the outer margin, the apex truncate, with the suture slightly produced; antennæ longer than the body, with the first six joints strongly bearded beneath, the last five simple, and together not longer than the third.

Length 7 lines.

This will probably be considered the type of a new genus, nearly allied to *Zygocera*.

Hypselomus pupillatus.

H. cervinus; elytris basi punctatis, disperse fusco-maculatis, pone medium maculis duabus connexis, una albâ, alterâ fuscâ; antennis pedibusque fuscis, his cervino-irroratis.

Para.

Greyish fawn-colour, head and prothorax darker, the latter with about five tubercles and a strong tooth at the side near the base; elytra with a strong tubercle at the shoulder, rather gibbous towards the scutellum, and the base thickly punctured, a few brown spots along the suture and near the apex, while below the middle there is a larger spot, above which and connected to it is another, but pure white and very distinct; antennæ and legs dark chocolate brown, the latter sprinkled with numerous small greyish spots.

Length 10 lines.

Hypselomus variolosus.

H. pallide olivaceo-brunneus, capite prothoraceque nigro-irroratis; elytris maculis nigris aspersis, basi granulatis; antennis articulo primo femoribusque undulato-variis.

Para.

Pale olive-brown, with a slightly greyish tint; head and prothorax with minute black crowded spots, the latter with about eight tubercles on its disc; elytra with several well-defined scattered black spots, and with from ten to a dozen glossy black granulations on each shoulder; first antennal joint and femora marked with numerous fine wavy lines of dark brown and olive; eyes coppery; beneath sprinkled with black.

Length 10 lines.

Hypselomus paganus.

H. fuscus, pallide olivaceo-variegatus; prothorace subquinque-tuberculato; elytris basi cristatis; antennarum articulis, primo excepto, basi annulatis; tarsorum articulo ultimo fulvo, apice nigro.

Para.

Dark brown, obscurely varied with pale olive; prothorax with a few black spots and about five tubercles on its disc; elytra produced at the shoulder, and slightly crested, with few punctures; antennæ and legs black, except a small pale olive ring at the base of all the joints of the former, except the first, and the basal three quarters of the last tarsal joint, which is fulvous; abdomen beneath dark, the sides brownish yellow.

Length 6 lines.

Hesycha Nyphonoides.

H. piceo-brunnea, fulvo-varia; prothorace bituberculato; elytris maculâ obsoletâ irregulari pone medium.

Para.

Pitchy reddish-brown, varied with small fulvous approximate patches of pubescence, which rather below the middle of each elytron are mixed with a little white, the fulvous patches behind this being more distinct, so as to give the appearance of a border to the naked eye; prothorax with a slight tubercle on each side the median line, the lateral spine small; antennæ with the eighth and following joints pale at the base.

Length 8 lines.

A certain similarity to *Nyphona saperdoides* suggests the name.

Hesycha albilatera.

H. fusca, griseo-varia; elytris lateribus albo-plagiatis.

Para.

Dark brown, sprinkled and blotched with a yellowish grey; head as broad as the prothorax, which is cylindrical and slightly toothed at the sides; elytra narrow, the base punctured, the shoulders scarcely prominent, a large white lateral patch extending two-thirds their length, and edged behind by a dark brown spot; antennæ twice as long as the body (♂); spine of the anterior coxæ slender, incurved.

Length 7 lines.

Ærenea terrena.

Æ. fusca, hirsuta, dense griseo-pubescentis; antennis linearibus, ciliatis.

Para.

Dark brown, with a short, dense, grey pubescence, and setulose hairs everywhere interspersed; tarsi, last five or six joints of the antennæ, and spot on each side near the scutellum, common to elytra and prothorax, dark brown; antennæ ciliated, nearly as long as the body, and, except the first and last joints, of nearly equal thickness throughout.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Ærenea cognata.

Æ. fusco-cinnamomea; occipite, prothoracis disco, scutello, antennisque fulvo-brunneis, elytris maculâ obliquâ laterali tarsisque albidis; femoribus, tibiisque variegatis.

Para.

Dark cinnamon brown, front white; back of the head, disc of

the prothorax, scutellum and antennæ fulvous brown; elytra sparingly punctured, a large oblique band-like spot at the side meeting at the suture; legs varied with pale zig-zag rings, tarsi white; beneath dark brown, shining.

Length 6 lines.

Allied to *Æ. trigona*.

Leiopus suffusus.

L. brevis ovatus, purpureo-niger, obscure cervino-varius; prothorace spinâ laterali posticâ; elytris seriatim punctatis, apice rotundatis; femoribus clavatis.

Aru.

Shortly ovate, purplish black; prothorax of a dull fawn-colour, with a large dark spot on the disc, and a small lateral spine posteriorly; elytra regularly punctate, rounded at the apex, dark purple, with blotches of a sordid fawn colour; beneath dull greyish; antennæ and legs reddish brown, the former ciliated beneath, the latter rather short.

Length 2 lines.

Exocentrus hamaticollis.

E. fuscus; prothorace sub-elongato, spinâ recurvâ longâ utrinque armato; elytris castaneo-cinereoque variegatis; antennis articulo basali ferrugineo.

Aru.

Dark chocolate brown; prothorax slightly elongate, with a long slender recurved spine on each side; elytra having at the shoulder a large irregular patch of reddish brown, below this two oblique wavy lines meeting at the suture, and another at the apex; antennæ ciliated beneath, its basal joint and base of the posterior femora ferruginous.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

In some specimens the white marks are nearly obliterated, but the remarkable thoracic spine will at once distinguish the species.

Exocentrus hispidulus.

E. niger, pubescens, setulosus; prothorace transverso, utrinque fortiter spinoso; elytris fulvo-subtessellatis plagisque variis; antennis articulis basi testaceis.

Aru.

Dull black, pubescent, with long setulose hairs clothing the upper surface and antennæ; prothorax with a broad fulvescent stripe on each side above, and having a strong triangular recurved spine at

the side; elytra rather broad, sub-tessellated with fulvescent, and having three or four irregular patches of the same colour; antennæ with the base of nearly all the joints testaceous.

Length 3 lines.

Exocentrus inclusus.

E. griseus, setulosus; capite fusco, prothorace transverso utrinque angulato; elytris pone medium fasciâ fuscescente flexuosâ ornatis; antennarum articulis basi pallidis.

Natal.

Greyish pubescent clothed with long setulose hairs, but principally on the elytra, where they arise from round naked spots in the pubescence; prothorax transverse, the side triangularly dilated, but not spined; elytra with a pale brown flexuous line, like the letter M, behind the middle; antennæ with the bases of the joints paler.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Gyaritus lævicollis.

G. piceo-fuscus, pubescens, crinitus; prothorace lævi, gibbosulo; elytris muticis, cinereo-variis, fasciâ obliquâ latâ basali et plagâ laterali, apicem versus, cinereis.

Aru.

Pitchy brown, pubescent, with long, slender, erect, dispersed hairs; prothorax rounded, smooth, slightly raised in the middle; elytra unarmed, pitchy, with a broad oblique band from below the shoulder, forming, with its fellow, a V-shaped mark, and a large lateral patch at the posterior third, cinereous; under surface pitchy; antennæ with a few stiffish hairs.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The generic characters of *Gyaritus* will require to be enlarged to include this species; it will still, however, be distinguished from *Pogonochærus* and its allies by the tumid joints of the antennæ, and from *Pllyarus* by the simple tibiæ.

Nyphona Bakevellii.

N. picea, sparse pubescens; capite prothoraceque griseatis; elytris nigro-viridibus, plagâ mediâ (albo-variâ) maculisque griseis irroratis.

Australia (Moreton Bay).

Rather short, pitchy, covered with a dark-green pubescence varied with grey: head and prothorax at the sides entirely grey; elytra obscurely spotted with grey, in the middle of each two or three approximate spots, below which is a white one, the whole having

the appearance of an oblique patch; legs and antennæ with sparse greyish hairs.

Length 5 lines.

This and the two next—*pullata* and *insularis*—differ in the smoother prothorax from the typical *N. saperdoides*, but in another species from Aru, in Mr. Wallace's private collection, obviously congeneric, the prothorax rises into three longitudinal crests.

I have dedicated this species to R. Bakewell, Esq., whose researches in Australia have added a great number of new species to our lists, especially among the *Hymenoptera*.

Nyphona pullata.

N. oblonga, picea, punctata, pube pallide-griseâ sparse tecta; elytris sub-parallelis plagâ mediâ, maculisque cinereis, obscure irroratis.

Aru.

Oblong, pitchy, coarsely punctured, sparingly covered with a pale greyish pubescence; elytra nearly parallel for about two-thirds of their length, then gradually contracting and rounded at the apex, with an obscure greyish patch on the middle of each, and several small spots of the same colour (but all formed by denser and longer pubescence) scattered over their surface.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Nyphona insularis.

N. picea, punctata, hirsutula, pube fulvidâ sparse tecta; elytris brevibus sub-parallelis, fasciâ pone medium irregulari, obliquâ, sub-griseâ, fulvâque variâ.

Sumatra? Aru.

Pitchy, coarsely punctured, with a sparse fulvous pubescence slightly varied with greyish, and mixed with short stiffish hairs; elytra rather short, the sides nearly parallel, behind the middle an irregular oblique greyish band having on it patches of fulvous; beneath greyish hairy.

Length 5 lines.

My specimens of this species were originally in the collection of the Zoological Society, without a locality, but derived apparently from Sir S. Raffles; they prove to be identical with a single specimen from Aru.

Coptops nanus.

C. griseo-pubescens, maculis fusco-brunneis irroratis; elytris sub-trifasciatis; antennis pedibusque annulatis.

Aru.

Rather short, with a pale greyish pubescence, and sprinkled with small brown spots, the elytra presenting three imperfect faciæ of the same colour; antennæ with the upper part of each joint dark brown; legs varied, the tarsi darker; under surface dark brown.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Mesosa columba.

M. pallide-fuscescens; prothorace disco, punctis quatuor et plagâ laterali, fuscis; elytris disperse-punctatis, maculis tribus fuscis, albo-submarginatis, longitudinaliter dispositis; antennis pedibusque fuscis, grisescente-annulatis.

Ceylon.

Pale greyish-brown; prothorax with four spots (two anterior and two posterior), and a patch at the side beneath, dark brown; elytra punctured with three brown spots placed longitudinally, and more or less bordered with white, and two or three very obscure marks—brown and white—at the side; antennæ dark brown, the base of all the joints, from the third inclusive, greyish white; legs varied with dark-brown and pale-greyish; under surface dull grey.

Length 6 lines.

Penthea conferta.

P. picea, pube fusco-griseâ tecta; corpore supra, femoribus, antennarum articulo primo, granulis numerosis nitidissimis, aspersis; elytris singulis pone medium plagâ obliquâ obscure cinereâ ornatis, apice truncatis.

Aru.

Pitchy, covered with a thick greyish-brown pile, and having the whole of the upper surface, including the first joint of the antennæ and femora, furnished with numerous glossy black granules, each having at its base, posteriorly, a short stiff hair; elytra truncate at the apex, behind the middle an oblique, obscure, cinereous patch; mesosternum with a small vertical tooth.

Length 10 lines.

This has quite the habit of *P. granulosa*, Guér.

Symphyletes metutus.

S. robustus, fuscus, ochraceo-griseoque variegatus; elytris subquadricarinatis, apiculatis; coxis tibiisque anticis maris calcaratis.

Aru.

Robust, dark-brown, varied with ochre and grey ; on the head fine ochreous lines, round the eye, on the front, &c. ; the prothorax irregularly tumid, slightly spined anteriorly at the side, varied with obscure ochraceous ; elytra broad at the shoulder, gradually diminishing to the apex, which is truncate, the outer angle forming an obtuse process, the base with several black shining granules and coarsely punctured below, each elytron with four slightly elevated lines, the marginal only reaching the apex, the side having four or five light greyish patches, varied slightly with ochreous, which by their confluence form a large semicircular blotch, with the convexity towards the suture ; a patch also, composed in the same manner of light grey and ochreous, bound the scutellum, and a third smaller one below common to both elytra ; antennæ and legs with small spots of grey ; anterior coxæ of the male armed in front with a large curved spine nearly the length of the former ; the tibiæ also with a very strong spine internally ; the antennæ not fringed.

Length 12 lines.

This fine species has not the terminal joint of the antennæ curved at the apex as in *S. pedicornis* and the more typical species.

Symphyletes sodalis.

S. piceus, griseo-pubescentis, luteo-irroratus ; prothorace sub-trituberculato ; elytris basi granulatis punctatisque, apice rotundatis, plagâ laterali, fasciâ dentatâ pone medium, maculisque apicem versus, albidis.

Australia (Moreton Bay).

Very like *S. maculicornis*, which, however, is narrower ; the thorax scarcely tuberculate, but rather ridged transversely ; the granulations and punctures at the base of the elytra less evident, being almost buried in the pubescence.

Length 12 lines.

Golsinda infausta.

G. niger ; prothorace dorso bigibboso ; elytris rugosis rude punctatis, humeris productis granulatis, basi apiceque, griseo-pubescentibus.

Borneo.

Dull blackish-brown, lower part of the face and cheeks, and spot behind the eye greyish ; prothorax gibbous on each side, the

median line with four or five small tubercles and several minute granules on each; elytra rather short, coarsely punctured, the humeral angle produced, with a few granulations at its side, and between it and the scutellum two strong spines, the basal half and apical third with a greyish pubescence, the intermediate portion forming a sort of band; beneath and two first tarsal joints varied with grey.

In this species the male has the little apical knob at the sixth joint; in *G. reticulata* and *tessellata* it is at the seventh; in *G. corallina* it is not present.

Meton granulicollis.

M. piceus, griseo-pubescentis; prothorace lateribus minute spinosis, antice utrinque granulatis, fusco-bivittato; elytris fusco-maculatis, apicem versus griseo-fasciatis.

Aru.

Pitchy, with a greyish pubescence, a broad dark stripe behind the eye and along the side of the prothorax, which has a small lateral spine and many small granulations at the side in front; elytra rather narrow, tuberos and granulated at the base, spotted with dark brown, a pale greyish band towards the apex; first and second joints of the antennæ, lower part of the tibiæ, last tarsal joint and claws black; palpi testaceous; beneath with a greyish pile; antennæ nearly twice as long as the body.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This new genus, which differs from *Monohammus* in its clavate femora, will be described in a future part.

Monohammus commixtus.

C. griseo-brunneus; capite prothoraceque obscure nigro-vittatis; elytris singulis plagis lateralibus obliquis, albidis, irregulariter nigro-marginatis.

Ceylon.

Greyish-brown, approaching to fawn colour; head and prothorax obscurely striped with black, the latter sharply spined at the side; elytra sparingly and coarsely punctured, biapiculate, with two oblique white patches on the outer margin irregularly bounded above and below with dull black blotches and spots; antennæ dark-brown (last joint wanting).

The mesosternum is strongly produced, but the habit is that of *Monohammus*.

Cereopsius patronus.

C. fuscus; capite prothoraceque lineis obscure ochraceis ornatis; scutello fulvo; elytris albis, tertio basali et plagâ laterali pone medium, fuscis; antennis longissimis.

Ceylon.

Brown, densely pubescent; prothorax strongly spined, and with the head variously marked with dull ochreous lines; elytra strongly crested at the base, the shoulders produced, the basal third and a large external sub-triangular patch below the middle (the former slightly varied with ochreous) dark-brown, the remainder of the elytra nearly a pure white; scutellum fulvous; legs and underneath a pale ochreous brown; antennæ very long.

Length 9 lines.

The specimen wants the three last joints of the antennæ, what remains is about twice the length of the body.

Cereopsius histrio.

C. niger; capite prothoraceque vittis, elytris maculis albis, ornatis, his fortiter biapiculatis.

Aru.

Black, with lines and patches of white hairs; front and cheeks white; on the prothorax five longitudinal stripes; each elytron with two principal spots, one before—the other behind—the middle, with a few smaller ones interspersed, all very distinct; antennæ with the base of the third and fourth joints, and nearly the whole of the sixth, white; legs varied; under surface at the sides spotted with white.

Length 4 lines.

OSTEDES.

Head broad, elongate behind; face very short; eyes large, lateral, emarginate; mandibles small; labrum narrow, entire, elongate; palpi slender, pointed; antennæ distant, longer than the body, setaceous, the first joint moderate, the third and fourth longest; prothorax longer than wide, rough, the sides armed; elytra scarcely wider than the thorax, narrowed towards the apex; legs rather slender; femora clavate, the anterior and intermediate coxæ large, the first tarsal joint elongate.

I am not satisfied as to the affinities of this insect. Its habit suggests *Monohammus*—*M. proletarius* for example—but the elongated tarsi are not usual among that portion of the *Lamiidæ*; it has, moreover, a strong resemblance to some of the *Cerambycidæ*. A second species is found in Amboyna.

Ostedes pauperata. (Pl. II. fig. 1.)

O. brunneo-picea, hirsutula ; prothorace quadrituberculato ; elytris basi plumiferis, canis, lateribus fusco-variis.

Aru.

Reddish brown, inclining to pitchy, more or less furnished with short setulose black hairs ; prothorax with a stout tubercle at the side, and two smaller ones on the disc ; elytra remotely punctured, slightly crested near the base, the crest crowned with a few stiff hairs, and abruptly divaricate and pointed at the apex, whitish grey, the sides with an irregular brown patch, and spotted with the same colour ; legs and beneath with a sparse cinereous pile ; femora varied with grey and brown, lower half of the tibiæ, and three last tarsal joints, dark brown ; pro- and mesosterna simple.

Length 6 lines.

Cacia triloba.

C. picea, parce pubescens ; prothorace vittis quinque, scutello elytrisque maculis, subfasciatis dispositis, flavis, maculâ communi basali trilobâ ; antennis nigris, articulo quarto basi albo ; pedibus variegatis.

Ceylon.

Pitchy black, covered with a thin greyish pubescence, with stripes and spots of pale fulvous yellow ; prothorax with a central and two lateral lines ; elytra sparingly punctured, with an irregular spot, resembling the letter M, at the shoulder, a trilobed patch, common to both, at the scutellum, and two bands below, formed each by a double line of spots more or less distinct ; antennæ shorter than the body, black, basal half of the fourth joint dull white ; legs and beneath yellowish, varied with dark brown.

Length 7 lines.

Olenocamptus clarus.

O. ater, pube niveâ densissime tectus ; capite, prothorace, elytrisque maculis atris ornatis ; pedibus brunneis ; antennis testaceis, articulis tertio quartoque scabris.

China Borealis.

Black, covered with a very dense snowy-white pubescence, and spotted with black ; on the head, one spot behind the eye and five posteriorly on the prothorax (two, sometimes united, on the median line, and two or three at the side), and on each elytron three placed longitudinally ; legs light brown, sparingly pubescent ; antennæ

testaceous, the third and fourth joints scabrous; beneath with a black spot on the side of each abdominal segment.

Length 5—7 lines.

Differs from all the other species of this genus in the simple, not corrugated prothorax.

Callia chrysomelina.

C. sub-depressa, purpureo-cerulæa; capite, thorace, antennarum articulo primo basi, femoribusque (apice excepto) luteis, reliquis (antennis pedibusque) nigris.

Para.

Rather depressed; head, thorax, first joint of the antennæ at the base, and femora, except at the apex (in the post-femora almost entirely), luteous yellow; elytra rather broad, thickly punctured, purplish blue, clothed with short stiff obliquely-set black hairs; rest of antennæ, legs, and points of the mandibles, black; abdomen beneath steel blue.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Serville is probably in error in describing the eyes of this genus as being entire; they are very deeply and decidedly emarginated in this and other species which I have examined.

Iulea proxima.

I. rufo-testacea; oculis mandibulisque nigris; antennis longis, articulo quarto apice, et sequentibus fuscis.

Ceylon.

Reddish testaceous, sparingly pubescent; eyes and mandibles black; antennæ twice the length of the body, the fourth joint at the apex, and remainder blackish brown.

Length 4 lines.

Near *I. prolata*, but the prothorax narrower, and the elytra wider and less pubescent.

Iolea histrio.

I. fusca, pubescens; prothorace duabus, elytris basi et maculis utrinque duabus (quarum unâ peramplâ) apiceque fulvis; subtus pedibusque testaceis; metathorace lateribus maculâ nigrâ lunari ornato.

Ceylon.

Coarsely pubescent, dark brown, becoming gradually lighter posteriorly; prothorax and elytra with well-defined fulvous

yellow patches, one on each side of the former, and on the latter one very large at the base, and another nearly as large and somewhat oblique rather below the middle, and in each case uniting at the suture with its fellow, between these a smaller spot, and another, crescent-shaped, near the apex; body beneath, and legs testaceous; a black lunar mark on each side of the metathorax; antennæ fulvous, with the two first and tips of the other joints black.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Differs in coloration from all others in this genus.

Astathes externa.

A. flava, nitida; elytris vix carinatis, subtilissime punctatis, plagâ exteriori sub-humerali, violacea; metathorace maculâ magnâ laterali, nigricante.

India.

Pale yellow, head and prothorax darker; elytra with a very faint trace of two carinæ very minutely punctured, and towards the shoulder externally a large rich violet patch; antennæ darker at the apex; metathorax with a blackish spot on each side; eyes and mandibles black.

Length 6 lines.

Besides colour, &c., differs from *A. splendida* in its minute punctuation.

Astathes decipiens.

A. flava, nitida; elytris quadricarinatis vix punctatis, dimidio basali violaceis; metathorace lateribus oculisque nigris, his, parte inferiori, rotundatis.

Sumatra.

Pale yellow, inclining to orange on the head and prothorax; elytra with short stiff hairs, scarcely punctate, except at the base, with four raised lines, the two nearest the suture strongly marked, the basal half rich violet; side of the metathorax with a blackish patch; antennæ with the four last joints, mandibles, and eyes black, the latter having the inferior portion round.

Length 6 lines.

Closely allied to *A. splendida*, F., but rather broader, the elytra almost free from punctures, except at the base, the hairs coarser, the raised lines more strongly developed, and the lower portion of the eye almost perfectly round; in *A. splendida*, too, the antennæ are darker to a much greater extent.

Astathes divisa.

A. flavo-aurantiaca, nitida; elytris bicarinatis, reticulato-punctatis, parte basali (suturo excepto) violaceis; tibiis apice, tarsisque, fuscatis.

India.

Dark orange yellow, lighter beneath; elytra with two strongly raised lines, and near the external margin a slight trace of another, hairy, punctured, the punctures towards the apex very large and having a reticulated appearance, the basal half rich violet, not extending, however, to the suture; antennæ with the eight last joints testaceous, darker towards the apex; lower part of the tibiæ and tarsi brownish; eyes and mandibles black.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This is also allied to *A. splendida*, F., but the punctuation has the reticulated character of *A. nitens*, F. *A. Daldorffi*, Ill. (Wiedemann, Arch. für Zoologie, iv. p. 136) certainly includes three species, of which this, or *A. splendida*, may be one.

Notolophia dispersa.

N. picea, dense griseo-tomentosa, parce hirsuta; prothorace bituberculato; elytris basi cristatis, fusco-variis, apice rotundatis.

Australia Borealis.

Pitchy, covered with a short thick woolly whitish grey pubescence, with several slender nearly erect hairs scattered over every part of the insect, black on the upper parts, but white at the sides and on the antennæ and legs; prothorax with two tubercles in the middle; elytra sparingly punctured at the base, a plumose crest between the shoulder and scutellum, a large brown patch behind the shoulder inclosing the crest, and a crescent-shaped line below the middle of the same colour, the grey above this being of a lighter shade than elsewhere; antennæ rather short, dark brown, obscurely annulated with grey; base of the palpi testaceous, last joints and mandibles pitchy; eyes black. British Museum.

Length 5 lines.

Notolophia variabilis.

N. picea, pubescens, fusco griseoque-varia; prothorace integro; elytris singulis tricristatis (unâ basali, alteris pone medium) apice truncatis.

Aru.

Pitchy, with a short dense pubescence, varying from pale grey

to different shades of brown, the colouring much less distinct in some individuals than in others; prothorax rather transverse, convex, quite entire; each elytron with two raised lines, on the innermost of which are seated three crests, one at the base, one directly behind the middle, and the third on the declivity towards the apex, the first of these crowned with short hairs, apex truncate; palpi testaceous.

Length 5 lines.

There are four other species of this genus from Aru in Mr. Wallace's private collection.

Sthenias Bondii.

S. pubescens, roseo-griseus; capite, prothorace, elytrisque basi, fusco-vittatis, his fasciâ medianâ triangulari (apice scutellum versus) tarsisque fuscis.

India.

Pubescent, greyish with a delicate rose-coloured tint; stripes over the head, thorax, and basal third of the elytra brownish, the first begins over and between the eyes, and as it passes to the elytron divides into two, the other at the side expands on the shoulder into a broad patch, below this and with the apex towards the scutellum, a triangular brownish band; tarsi brown.

Length 8 lines.

Dedicated to Frederick Bond, Esq., one of our members, to whom I am indebted for this and many other interesting insects.

PHEMONE.

Head rather large; eyes small, emarginate; palpi elongate, slender, acuminate; labrum produced, narrower anteriorly, covering the mandibles; antennæ setaceous, longer than the body in the male, the third joint longest, the rest gradually decreasing; prothorax broader behind; elytra depressed; legs robust, tarsi with the three first joints short and very broad in both sexes; pro- and mesosterna produced.

Proposed for my *Apomecyna frenata* (Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S. iv. p. 107), a species which, from its antennæ, tarsi and other characters, cannot be retained in that genus.

Phemone frenata. (Pl. II. fig. 5.)

ATHEMISTUS.

Head rather small, the front broad, quadrate, smooth; antennæ distant, shorter than the body, the third joint longest; eyes small, deeply emarginate, embracing the base of the antennæ; labrum short; palpi long, slender, acuminate; prothorax irregular, subquadrate, spined at the side; elytra convex, somewhat compressed, broadest at the middle; legs moderate; femora subclavate; tibiæ simple; tarsi not dilated, the first joint of the posterior longer than the rest; pro- and mesosterna not produced.

The type of this genus is *Parmena rugosula*, Guér. *Microtragus*, White, its nearest ally, differs in its approximate antennæ, nearly entire eye, narrow and rounded front, and obliquely deflexed occiput.

Apomecyna nigrita.

A. fusca, opaca; capitis fronte bigibbosis; prothorace confertim, elytris fortiter punctatis, his basi subcristatis, apice emarginatis, utrinque plagis duabus obsoletis.

Australia Borealis.

Dark brown, opaque; two raised points between the eyes; prothorax thickly punctured, slightly narrowed behind; elytra coarsely punctured, the base slightly crested, the apex emarginate, the outer angle pointed, and having on each, laterally, two large almost obsolete patches; the antennæ are not perfect, but appear to be rather longer than is usual in this genus. British Museum.

Length 5 lines.

The insect resembles a worn specimen of *A. histrio*, F.

Hathlia grammica.

H. obscure albo-pubescentis; capite, prothoraceque grisescente nebulosis, hoc rude punctatis; elytris lineis angustis griseis, longitudinaliter dispositis.

Australia Borealis.

Pubescent, dull white; head and prothorax obscurely clouded with greyish, the latter coarsely but not closely punctured, and as broad behind as the base of the elytra; scutellum very transverse; elytra slightly punctured, principally at the base, broadest in the middle and having each about six narrow longitudinal greyish brown lines, but not quite reaching to the apex, which is rather abruptly pointed; antennæ darker towards the end; the legs and underneath of a dirty white; mandibles and eyes black. British Museum.

Length 8 lines.

Hathlia murina.

H. pallide-murina pubescens; prothorace vix punctato; elytris parce punctatis, pilis elongatis aspersis.

Australia Borealis.

Pubescent, pale yellowish grey; head with a depressed line between the eyes; prothorax broadest posteriorly, scarcely punctured; elytra sparingly punctured, with two indistinct lines on each, the sides rather lighter in colour; under surface and legs dull white; antennæ darker towards the end, and annulated with grey. British Museum.

Length 5 lines.

Mr. Thomson proposes to substitute *Myccrinus* for *Hathlia*, which he says has been previously used for a genus of *Lamellicornes*: but *Athlia* is, I think, the word referred to. The genus has, hitherto, been found in Australia in the north only, but it occurs also in India and in Senegal.

Hathlia procera.

H. elongata, grisea; prothorace rugoso, subcylindrico; elytris parallelis, basi confertim, postice seriatim punctatis, obscure albo-nigroque variegatis, apice truncato; antennis setaceis, corpore longioribus.

Ceylon.

Elongate, greyish; prothorax subcylindrical, rough, with coarse punctures; elytra parallel for about three quarters of their length, cylindrical, thickly punctured at the base, the punctures in rows towards the apex, which is truncate, the surface obscurely varied with black and white, behind the middle a larger patch, principally white predominating; scutellum transverse; antennæ setaceous, longer than the body.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The habit is somewhat different from the true *Hathliæ*, and in some respects approaching *Ropica*. The true distinction between *Hathlia* and *Apomecyna* appears to be in the antennæ, which in the former are setaceous, and as long or longer than the body, whilst in the latter they are very short, and after the first joint of nearly equal thickness throughout, but in neither genus are the species homogeneous.

Ropica incana.

R. sub-depressa, canescente-tomentosa; elytris seriatim punctatis, singulis plagâ fuscâ, apicem versus, ornatis.

Aru.

Rather depressed, pitchy brown, covered with a very pale grey tomentose pubescence; prothorax narrower in front, finely punctured; elytra regularly punctured, each with a dark brown oblique sub-apical patch, nearly meeting at the suture.

Length 5 lines.

Ropica stigmatica.

R. sub-depressa, fusca, obsolete griseo-vittata; elytris seriatim punctatis, plagâ sub-medianâ communi griseâ, maculisque duabus albis; antennis, palpis, pedibusque ferrugineis.

Aru.

Rather depressed, dark brown, with faint greyish interrupted irregular stripes; prothorax sparingly punctured; elytra with the punctures in rows, a large pale greyish blotch at about the middle, extending towards the apex, and common to both, in which on each side are two white spots; beneath dark brown or black, with a sparse greyish pile; antennæ, palpi, and legs dull ferruginous.

Length 3 lines.

Ropica varipennis.

R. fusca, disperse punctata, griseo-variegata; elytris basi tertique terminali pallide fulvis, hac maculâ semicirculari albâ ornata, disco ante medium cinereo; antennis annulatis.

Aru.

Dark brown, with a short greyish pubescence, varied with cinereous and buff; prothorax rather short, finely punctured, dull cinereous; elytra more coarsely punctured, greyish, with the base buff, the middle occupied by a cinereous patch and rather more of the terminal third buff again, within this a semicircle of pure white, below which, and also at the lines where the buff meets the grey, chocolate brown; beneath greyish brown; mandibles and palpi pitchy.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Ropica præusta.

R. griseo-fusca; prothorace disco, lateribusque infra, sub-seriatim punctato; elytris acuminatis, rude punctatis, maculâ exteriori, ante apicem, piceâ.

Ceylon.

Greyish brown; head and prothorax roughly punctured, in the latter in four principal rows, with several others crowded irre-

gularly beneath at the sides; elytra acuminate, rather depressed, coarsely punctured in rows, with a pitchy oblong oval spot at the outer margin near the apex.

Length 4 lines.

Colobothea longimana.

C. obscure-cervina, fulvo-nigroque varia; antennis pedibusque fuscis, pro-femoribus pro-tibiisque longissimis, his intus spinulosus.

Brasilia (Espiritu Santo).

Dull cervine, with an obscure mingling of fulvous and black spots and patches; on the prothorax the fulvous very slight, four black spots on its disc and three or four more on each side; on the elytra the black assumes somewhat the form of three irregular and interrupted bands, more or less bordered with fulvous; beneath with a greyish pubescence; legs and antennæ dark brown, the latter with its joints slightly annulated with cinereous; pro-femora and pro-tibiæ very long, the latter with eight or nine small spines beneath; humeral angle produced.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This is a remarkable species, and might be, perhaps, considered the type of a new genus.

Colobothea Fryi.

C. atra; capite supra, prothorace, elytrisque vittis duabus albis communibus apicem versus ad fasciam connexis; antennarum articulo sexto annulato.

Para.

Rather narrow, black; a white line in front, which on the top of the head divides into two, and, passing over the thorax and elytra, unite by two or three slight branches with each other and with a fascia near the apex, which has a fringe of the same colour; under surface with a greyish pubescence, and having a broad white stripe extending from below the eye to the fourth abdominal segment, the seventh being entirely black; two first joints of the middle and posterior tarsi cinereous; basal half or more of the sixth antennal joint white.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This well-marked and handsome insect is dedicated to Alexander Fry, Esq., F.L.S., &c., who has made an unusually fine collection of Brazilian insects of all orders, at Rio. To him I owe my earliest specimens, which, having contributed to relieve the monotony of a long voyage, gave me a first taste for Entomology.

Colobothea luctuosa.

C. nigra; capite vittis tribus, prothorace quinque, elytris singulis duabus, unâ humerali, alterâ medio-suturali, ochraceis, his fasciâ apicali, maculâ, tertiâ terminali, antennarum articulis quarto sextoque basi, albis.

Para.

Dull black, a pale ochreous stripe from the top of the head over the prothorax, and another on each side which extends over the third of the elytra, between the latter and towards the apex a fine line of the same colour close to the suture, the apex and spot between it and the outer stripe white; side of the prothorax and mesothorax dull white; abdomen, except the two last segments, greyish; fourth and sixth antennal joints white at the base.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Anomæsia dolosa.

A. picea, pubescens, obscure-cinerea, griseo-fuscoque variegata; antennis subannulatis.

Natal.

Pitchy, with a dense pale cinereous pubescence, obscurely varied with greyish and brown; antennæ with the three first joints and the upper half of the remainder pale brown.

Length 4 lines.

In the description of this genus (*Trans. Ent. Soc., N. S., iv. p. 255*) I omitted to mention the slight projection at the side of the prothorax, which is rather exaggerated in the figure, and is even less evident in this species.

Saperda funesta.

M. picea, punctata, disperse hirsuta, griseo-irrorata; antennis sub-annulatis.

Australia (Adelaide).

Pitchy, inclining to olivaceous black, with a few short stiff hairs and small greyish spots scattered over the upper surface, but principally confined to the elytra, which are thickly and coarsely punctured; antennæ with the fourth, fifth and sixth joints with an obscure greyish ring at their bases; front of the head and under part greyish.

Length 4 lines.

Allied to *Saperda paulla*, Germ.

Amphionycha circumcincta.

A. hirsuta, pallide straminea; capite prothoraceque supra, elytris basi, discoque chalybeo-nigris; antennis pedibusque fusco-variis.

Flumen Amazon.

Rather short, hairy, pale straw yellow, with the upper part of the head and prothorax, scutellum, base, and nearly the whole of the elytra, except the pale yellow, which forms a complete border around them, dark chalybeate blue; eyes, tips of the mandibles, stripe on the upper edge of all the femora, tibiæ and tarsi, a stripe also on the first antennal joint, the second and third, except a small line below, and the whole of the seventh to the eleventh, dark brown.

Length 4 lines.

The elytra of this remarkable species are bent at the sides as in *Hemilophus*.

Glenea scapifera.

G. fulvo-pubescentis; prothorace vittis sextis, elytris utriusque maculis quatuor, antennisque nigris; pedibus testaceis; abdomine pallido, nigro-maculato.

Ceylon.

Yellowish brown, with a lighter pubescence; prothorax with six longitudinal stripes; elytra with one at the base and three larger rounded spots on each, and antennæ black; legs testaceous; abdomen pale, spotted with black at the sides.

Length 5 lines.

Near *G. quatuordecim-maculata*, Hope.

Glenea commissa.

G. nigro-chalybeata, nitida, vittâ communi medianâ, prothorace vittâ utrinque, elytrisque duabus lateralibus albis.

Ceylon.

Shining steel black; a white hairy stripe, arising from under each eye and uniting above, is continued over the prothorax and along the suture to the apex of the elytra, another on each side of the prothorax, and two at the side of each elytron; under surface pure white, with a stripe on each side of the thorax, and spots on the abdomen steel black.

Length 7 lines.

Pachypeza simplex.

P. sub-linearis, fusco-brunnea, punctata; elytris singulis vittâ griseâ obliquâ ornatis; antennis simplicibus.

Para.

Narrow, the sides nearly parallel, except at the shoulder, moderately punctured; prothorax quadrate; elytra with one long oblique pale greyish stripe, extending from the shoulder to the suture near the apex; antennæ not hairy, the third, fourth and fifth joints nearly equal.

Length 5 lines.

The antennæ are rather more distant at the base than in *P. pennicornis*, Germ., to which it is allied.

ESMIA.

Head short in front; eyes lateral, slightly emarginate; palpi unequal, slender, the terminal joint pointed; antennæ approximate, longer than the body, the first four joints very hairy and much longer than the rest together; prothorax unarmed, elongate, narrow, the sides nearly parallel; elytra moderate, wider than the thorax, rounded at the apex; legs moderate, with the three first tarsal joints short; mesosternum bilobed posteriorly.

Pachypeza, the nearest ally of this genus, differs in its shorter (comparatively) and very robust legs, and in the antennæ, which are of the normal character; the eyes, too, are larger and more frontal, and the head much deeper. In the species now to be described, the first four joints of the antennæ are twice the length of the remainder.

Esmia turbata. (Pl. II. fig. 8.)

E. fusca, hirsutula, maculis elongatis, citrinis ornata; antennarum articulo quarto fulvo-annulatis; corpore infra, pedibusque pallidis.

Para.

Pubescent, brown, with long scattered hairs and various elongate spots of a pale lemon yellow on the upper surface, especially a line from the vertex over the prothorax and along the suture, interrupted in the middle of the elytra, and terminating in a patch of the same colour at the apex; upper part of the fourth antennal joint, tarsi, face, cheeks and under surface pale yellowish.

Length 4 lines.

Whilst these sheets were passing through the press we received the new species from Australia described below. The first five were collected by Mr. Bakewell, at Melbourne; the remainder were sent from Moreton Bay by Mr. Diggles.

Mecynopus semivitreus.

M. ferrugineus; elytris postice sub-divergentibus, nitidis, maculis duabus elongatis, testaceis; femorum basi, tarsisque posticis albis.

Melbourne.

Ferruginous; head rather coarsely, prothorax more finely and closely punctured, the latter sub-cylindrical, its disc with five very slight tubercles; elytra broadest at the shoulder, slightly contracted beyond the middle, diverging a little posteriorly, each with two large, longitudinal, glassy, testaceous spots; bases of the femora and posterior tarsi white.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The type of this genus is from Tasmania (*M. cothurnatus*, Er.).

Tritocosmia paradoxa.

T. atra, opaca; elytris rubris; antennarum articulis primis tertiisque elongatis, valde clavatis, reliquis brevissimis.

Melbourne.

Black, opaque; prothorax finely corrugated, with four slight tubercles on its disc, the side bluntly toothed, anterior and posterior margins pale reddish; elytra pure red, tricostulate, the interstices finely punctured; antennæ longer than the body, the first and third joints very long and much enlarged at their tips, the last eight together not longer than the third; eyes pale; tibiæ and tarsi tinged with red.

Length 5 lines.

I have seen two specimens of this singular insect, which is allied to *T. Roci*, Hope.

Ischnotes Bakewellii.

I. nigrescens; prothorace subtilissime punctato, lateribus concavis; elytris brunneis, creberrime punctatis.

Blackish brown; head rather narrower than the prothorax, with a raised line between the eyes, antennæ much shorter than the body, the first joint pitchy; prothorax minutely punctured, two-thirds the length of the elytra, somewhat broader anteriorly, the

sides slightly concave; elytra narrow, parallel, brownish, thickly but rather coarsely punctured; legs short, rufous brown; abdomen paler, with greyish hairs.

Length 6 lines.

Omotes erosicollis.

O. testaceus; prothorace rotundato, depresso, subtilissime punctato, medio eroso; elytris fortiter punctatis.

Melbourne.

Testaceous; head small, very roughly punctate; prothorax rounded, depressed, very finely punctured, scarcely longer than broad, narrower anteriorly, the disc with a large shining erose, coarsely punctured patch; elytra parallel, with large closely set punctures, having a short stiff hair arising from the base of each; abdomen smooth, with the three first segments pitchy.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Pempsamacra vestita.

P. brunnea, squamis griseo-argenteis; antennis brevibus, subclavatis, fuscis, articulo quinque (apice exceptâ) albo; elytris maculâ medianâ fuscâ apice subrotundatâ.

Melbourne.

Brownish yellow, covered with silvery grey scales; head nearly as wide as the thorax; eyes rather small, deeply divided, black; antennæ short, the last six joints much shorter and thicker than the rest, the fifth white, except at the apex; prothorax longer than wide, with an impressed line in the middle; elytra depressed, the angle formed by the depression terminating posteriorly in a prominent tuberosity, the apex sub-truncate, a chestnut brown spot in the middle of each; beneath silvery white.

Length 5 lines.

Lepidisia bimaculata, White, is *Pempsamacra pygmæa*, Newman.

DIOTIMA.

Head small, expanded behind the eyes, which are large, oblong, and nearly entire, labrum nearly covering the strongly curved mandibles; maxillary palpi very long, the last joint dilated, truncate; antennæ short, setaceous, the third joint longest. Prothorax small, subquadrate, irregular. Elytra long, parallel, depressed, rounded at the apex. Legs slender, coxæ of the middle and anterior legs conical, approximate, their tibiæ spined at the end; tarsi narrow, the first joint lengthened.

This genus seems to belong to the *Cerambycini*, although there are certain points which suggest an affinity to the *Lepturidæ*. I have seen a male without antennæ; the description is from a female.

Diotima undulata. (Pl. II. fig. 9.)

D. fusca, subsericeo-pubescentis; elytris fasciis tribus undulatis olivaceo-testaceis.

Moreton Bay.

Dark brown, with a silky pubescence, underneath paler; head small, narrower than the prothorax, which is slightly constricted anteriorly and bulging out at the side; elytra broader than the prothorax, tricostulate, projecting forwards at the shoulder, with three zigzag brownish testaceous bands—the first basal, varied and indistinct, the second in the middle, the third near the apex; legs slender; scutellum small, triangular; abdomen soft.

Length 16 lines (♀).

Psilomorpha apicalis.

P. elongata, rufo-aurantiaca; abdomine, oculis, antennis, pedibusque nigris; elytris apice chalybeatis.

Moreton Bay.

Elongate, slender, reddish orange; abdomen, eyes, antennæ, palpi and legs black; prothorax twice as long as wide; elytra with three delicate costæ, the interstices very finely punctured; apex chalybeate blue.

Length 5 lines.

Rhagiomorpha exilis.

R. ferrugineo-brunnea; prothorace lateribus sub-dentatis; elytris albo-bilineatis; antennarum articulo tertio apice nigro-fasciculato.

Moreton Bay.

Elongate, rusty brown; head minutely punctured, with a broad dark brown front; prothorax finely corrugated, slightly toothed at the side; elytra narrow, tapering, with two lines of white hairs; antennæ a little longer than the body, the hind joint with a tuft of black hairs at the tip; underneath silvery white.

Length 6 lines.

The head is broader and the femora less clavate than in *R. lepturoides*.

Tritocosmia Digglesii.

T. atra, nitida; elytris, femoribus anticis mediisque, rubro-aurantiacis, illis apice chalybeatis.

Moreton Bay.

Deep glossy black, but the abdomen with a blueish tinge; elytra, fore and middle femora rich reddish orange, the former with four costæ, the interstices very closely and minutely punctured.

tured, the apex chalybeate blue; prothorax with two tubercles on its disc, with short thickset hairs, not always present however; antennæ sparingly pilose, the fifth and following joints dilated on one side; third anterior tarsal joint narrower than the second.

Length 11 lines.

The tuft on the third antennal joint, which is supposed to characterise this genus, is deciduous.

Temnosternus dissimilis.

T. piceus, fulvescente-pubescentis; prothorace fortiter punctato, transverso, utrinque dentato; elytris latioribus, medio-carinatis, acuminatis, profunde punctatis, albo-fuscoque variegatis.

Moreton Bay.

Dark brown, with a close fulvous pubescence; head greyish white in front; prothorax transverse, strongly punctured, with a broad, smooth, elevated, longitudinal line; elytra broader than the thorax, coarsely punctured, keeled along the back, acuminate at the apex, the sides at about the middle having a large brown patch, bordered, except at the external margin, with white and shading off into yellowish posteriorly, with a few spots of white again; antennæ, legs and body beneath greyish; middle of the abdomen pitchy.

Length 7 lines.

Meton Digglesii.

M. fuscus, grisescente-tomentosus; prothorace lateribus fortiter spinosis, fusco-bivittato; elytris apice maculâ subocellatâ ornatis.

Moreton Bay.

Dark brown, with a dense pale yellowish grey pile; a broad dark stripe behind the eye and along the sides of the prothorax, which has a strong lateral spine; scutellum small, rounded; elytra much wider than the thorax, tuberos and granulated at the base, smoky brown, darker towards the middle posteriorly, with a large comma-shaped spot having a clear yellowish grey border; lower third of the tibiæ and tarsi varied with black.

Length 8 lines.

Symphyletes cinnamomeus.

S. fuscus, cinereo-pubescentis, luteo-irroratus; prothorace punctato, disco tuberculis duobus; elytris basi bicristatis, granulatis, apice bidentatis, fasciâ curvatâ humerali brunneâ, alterâ latâ apicali.

Moreton Bay.

Dark brown, covered with short cinereous hairs and thickly sprinkled with small reddish yellow spots; front of the head and prothorax with large scattered punctures; elytra sparingly punctured and granulated, the shoulders much produced, with two crests, the outer formed by three large granules, the inner larger and more tuberosus, the two placed in a large brown curved band passing behind the scutellum, and behind the middle another band or patch, much broader and paler, and extending to the apex; eyes and mandibles black; beneath pale brown.

Length 11 lines.

Rhytiphora polymita.

R. nigro-picea, tomento rufo alboque varia; elytris punctis granulisque atris dispersis.

Moreton Bay.

Pitchy black, densely covered with short white hairs variously mingled with red or dark orange; head with a few rough punctures between the eyes; prothorax short, slightly corrugated and obscurely banded with red; elytra with small black granulations on the basal half and somewhat impressed spots on the remainder, both invariably placed among the white portion of the colours, and between which the red is intricately mingled; antennæ sprinkled with black, the tips of the joints more or less of the same colour; legs and undersurface clouded with red; mesosternum quadrate, scarcely emarginate.

Length 14 lines.

Rhytiphora cretata.

R. nigro-picea, pube subtilissimâ tecta, lineis plagisque albo-varia; infra albo-tomentosa.

Moreton Bay.

Pitchy black, scarcely pubescent; head nearly smooth, a white patch on the cheek; prothorax corrugated, with two principal lines of white; elytra irregularly punctured, with a few granulations at the base, and remotely blotched and spotted with white—one blotch at the side below the shoulder, behind the middle four or five patches forming a sort of oblique band, and towards the apex two or three more but less distinct, at the base and along the suture several spots—all formed by densely set, short, white hairs; antennæ annulated with white; femora and beneath densely tomentose, white, sprinkled with black; tibiæ with a reddish tinge; mesosternum deeply emarginate posteriorly.

Length 13 lines.

Ropica Exocentroides.

R. pallide fuscescens; prothoracis disco, scutelloque nigris; elytris basi tuberosis, fusco-nebulosis, tertiâ terminali pallidâ, maculâ fuscâ communi maculisque duabus albis.

Moreton Bay.

Pale greyish brown; middle of the prothorax and scutellum black; elytra irregularly punctured, tuberos at the base, clouded behind the middle, the terminal third pale, with two white spots on each and a dark brown one common to both; antennæ annulated; posterior femora pale tawny.

Length 3 lines.

Allied to *R. varipennis* from Aru.

Microtragus Amycteroides.

M. obscuro-niger; prothorace ampliato, tuberculato, utrinque spinoso; elytris rugoso-punctatis, tuberculorum seriebus duabus tertia terminali vix attingentibus.

Moreton Bay.

Dull black; head very oblique above the eyes; antennæ about two-thirds the length of the body; prothorax large, broadest in the middle, strongly toothed at the side, and very roughly and irregularly tuberculate; scutellum very small; elytra convex, sparingly but coarsely punctured, each with two rows of stout prominent tubercles—external row with eight, the inner with six and one at the shoulder, scarcely extending the apical third; mesosternum narrower posteriorly, and slightly emarginate.

Length 10 lines.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES, PLATE II.

- Fig. 1. *Ostodes pauperata.*
2. *Eroschema Poweri.*
3. *Oxylymma lepida.*
4. *Collyroides Lacordairei.*
5. *Phemone frenata.*
6. *Dysthata anomala.*
7. *Thrauius bimaculatus.*
8. *Esmia turbata.*
9. *Diotima undulata.*

NOTE.—At page 14, line 1, substitute *Aspidomorpha* for *Coptocycla*. *Stenoderus labiatus* (page 24) is identical with Kirby's *S. Ceramoides*, and this again is certainly only a variety of Olivier's *S. suturalis*. Mr. Thomson's genus *Nitocris* (Arch. Ent. Pt. 15, p. 198) corresponds to my *Dirphya* (ante, vol. iv. p. 262, published the 5th April, 1858). The 15th part of the "Archives" had not appeared up to the first of June in the same year.